

THE YEAR TREATY BINDS FOUR POWERS TO PEACE IN PACIFIC; PLEDGES JOINT CONFERENCE PRIOR TO ANY AGGRESSIVE ACT; CANVASSES OF SENATE INDICATES COMPACT WILL BE RATIFIED

ANGLO-IRISH PACT SURE OF PASSAGE BY DAIL EIREANN

De Valera's Circle of Opponents Narrowing, Friends Gaining Hourly.

SPECULATING ON VOTE

Of 124 Members, Most Generous Quarters Concede 40 to Extremists.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—In all quarters of Ireland to-day, excepting Eamon de Valera's narrow circle, the treaty is regarded as safe. The cause of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins is gaining hourly. Everywhere they are acclaimed as national heroes and everywhere there is a growing disclaim against any suggestion of a renewal of warfare by further defiance of Great Britain. Everywhere the pit-falls in the way of any backward step are recognized and the man who points this way is finding a pitifully dwindling band of followers.

The conviction has so grown that the terms will be successful that the speculation now is on how many minority votes De Valera will be able to muster. Of the 124 Dail Eireann members the most generous quarters concede the extremists 40 votes, while one prominent Sinn Feiner said this afternoon they would be lucky if they got ten.

De Valera's Position Hopeless.

The close of another dramatic day served strikingly to show De Valera's hopeless position and emphasized that three other members of his Cabinet who refused to line up with the more conservative feeling in favor of peace are in the same predicament.

Griffith, by his bold policy, has stepped into the limelight of fame such as history has cast only upon a chosen few, and his long years of deliberate calculating to give Ireland a happier life seem now about to be crowned with a triumph greater than even the most ardent believers in this quiet, little, unassuming Irishman dared to forecast.

A tremendous factor in the day's developments has been the action of Cardinal Logue in throwing the vast influence of the church on the side of the peace-makers by calling a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy for Tuesday, when the Bishops of Ireland will be asked to pass a resolution recommending acceptance of the terms.

The press remains solidly in favor of peace, but more significant still is the attitude of the released prisoners and the reunion of Irish families which have not dared to sit at the same festive boards in more than three years. These reunions are having a vital moral effect which is slowly but surely swelling the ranks behind the London delegates.

"Is De Valera alone to make no sacrifice," asks the *Unionist Irish Times*, and this feeling is reflected by the man in the street.

Voice of the Clergy.

Cardinal Logue stated to-day that there was little doubt as to the attitude of the Bishops toward the agreement and that he thinks De Valera has acted unfairly in attempting to prejudice the decision of the Dail Eireann. Fifty-five prelates of the Irish hierarchy are expected to attend the meeting of the Dail. Among the most outspoken of these is Archbishop Gilman of Tuam, who said: "I strongly favor the treaty. It is a great step, and I hope peace is secured," while Bishop Foley of Kildare declared, "It would be a great calamity if the terms were not ratified. After all, we are fighting for a better life, and we are much better off than we were."

Bishop Gaughran of Meath said: "The settlement ought to inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity for Ireland. It is a great step, and I hope it will be ratified and cannot understand the President's announcement."

Bishop O'Donohue of Clonfert: "I favor ratification and cannot understand the President's announcement."

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Craig to Report to His Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 10. (Associated Press).—No striking developments in Irish affairs are expected before the middle of next week. The Prime Minister is passing the week end at Chequers Court. He had no further meeting to-day with Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, who confers with Arthur Chamberlain, the Government leader in the House, and will report to his cabinet in Belfast on Monday.

In the meantime nothing is likely to be known of Ulster's attitude toward the settlement, more especially since the revelation of the split in the Sinn Fein, which was received with a show of satisfaction in Ulster.

"The belief seems to prevail in Belfast that should the disagreement in the Sinn Fein result in the retirement of De Valera, bringing Griffith to the Premier's chair, the settlement would be safe."

12 to Move a Mountain Where Mahomet Couldn't

TWELVE men left yesterday for Rio Janeiro by the Lamport & Holt liner *Vasari* to do a little job that was too big for Mahomet—the moving of a mountain.

In Rio Janeiro there is a most unnecessary mountain, known locally as Morro de Castello. It cramps the business section of the city, so the Brazilians raised a loan of \$12,000,000 in this country through Dillon, Read & Co. and arranged with Kennedy & Co., 117 Wall street, to get rid of the mountain. The twelve men are engineers who will undertake to eradicate the mountain with dynamite, hydraulic pressure and the old fashioned but efficacious pick and shovel. Also aboard the vessel was Robert O. Hayward, a representative of the banking company.

STILLMAN'S AGENTS ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Attorney Charges That Money Was Offered to Witnesses for Perjury.

AIMED AT WIFE'S NAME

Thirteen Specific Cases Cited and Alleged Suborners Are Named in Affidavits.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 10.—Allegations of wholesale attempts at bribery on the part of "agents for James A. Stillman" were made to-day by John F. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, in applying to Justice Morschauser for a special commission to take testimony in Canada. Mr. Brennan and John E. Mack, guardian for the infant Guy Stillman, announced they would produce at least thirteen witnesses at the Canadian hearings to swear that large sums of money were offered to them to give false testimony in support of the banker's allegations of an intimacy between Mrs. Stillman and Fred K. Beauvais, the former guide named correspondent in the suit.

The charges, incorporated by Mr. Brennan in an affidavit supporting the application for the commission and elaborated upon in open court, came as a virtual bombshell as the divorce suit nears the end. Justice Morschauser was so startled by the charges he interrupted a discussion between counsel to say:

"Do they mean that the plaintiff (James A. Stillman) attempted to bribe witnesses, or is that only an allegation of the defense? Do you mean that witnesses who have testified here have been bribed?"

"Whether you call it bribery, corruption or otherwise," Mr. Mack replied, "the witnesses received money in excess of traveling expenses, living expenses and legal allowances for loss of time involved."

Demands Names of Accused.

There were less than a dozen persons in the court room, aside from the lawyers in the suit, when Mr. Brennan started to explain the object of their appearance. The lawyer's face flushed as he made the bribery charge, and it was followed by murmuring throughout the courtroom.

Outbridge Horner, attorney for the banker, sat fidgeting with papers while Mr. Brennan spoke. The composure and restraint which marked the previous court appearances in the suit were lacking. Spectators observed that the attorneys for both sides were highly nervous and the ordinary ruddy complexion of Justice Morschauser turned a brighter red.

Mr. Horsey jumped to his feet when Mr. Brennan finished. He explained that what the commission asked for would be a taking of the testimony of about thirty-three witnesses, and "go into the charges that bribery and corruption were committed."

"Before we consent to the appointment of a commission in this extraordinary proceeding for the examination of thirty-three witnesses in a foreign country," he said, "we want to know the names of the persons who are accused of bribery and corruption as agents of the plaintiff."

Fears Surprise in Canada.

"I gather from the papers that there are three classes of witnesses to be examined: Those who have testified already, those whose testimony was sought by both sides and witnesses who have not appeared in the case, but whom one J. Albert La Fontaine attempted unsuccessfully to suborn. No evidence is offered to connect La Fontaine with the plaintiff. Then there are ten divers and sundry agents of the plaintiff mentioned. All that is perfectly worthless, but we are willing to waive it provided we have the measure information as to the names of all persons who are said to be agents of the plaintiff, and who attempted to suborn witnesses."

"I want to know who those mysterious people are that the defense has up its sleeve and intends to spring on us up in Canada. I want to be prepared to cross-examine them."

"Mr. Horsey," interrupted Justice Morschauser, "you say you are ready to waive everything, but you must have the names of the men or the women who, as agents of the plaintiff, are said to

CALM WOMAN KILLS DR. A. L. GLICKSTEIN, ONCE DRUG PEDLER

Four in Office Fail to Hear Murder Bullet Fired Behind Door.

GUN HIDDEN BY MUFF

Slain Man Convicted in 1913 and Pardoned Later by President Wilson.

Dr. Abraham L. Glickstein, known years ago as the "Dope King" and convicted and sent to Federal prison in 1913 for using the mails for the vending of opium and cocaine and other narcotics, was shot to death by a woman last night in his office at 535 Bedford avenue, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

Through Executive clemency exercised by President Wilson, Dr. Glickstein had been restored to citizenship and had received the right to resume the practice of medicine, privileges which he lost on his conviction for drug selling. Whether his murder was a long delayed development of his activities in other days was a matter which the police would not discuss.

Since his pardon, so far as the police know, Dr. Glickstein had been carrying on only a legitimate practice. His affairs had not been called to their attention in any way.

Because of the physician's past record the detectives assigned to the case began an investigation that may include a tracing of men with whom he was connected as far back as 1913.

Shot Apparently Unheard.

The shooting occurred a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Dr. Glickstein was in his consulting room on the second floor of the three-story and basement brown stone dwelling which serves also as a home for his family. Several persons were in a reception room separated from the consulting room only by a thin wall. The shot that killed him was heard by none of them so far as the police could learn.

The woman who did the shooting, it was learned, walked calmly out of the house, dropping the revolver in a hall and placing a big muff on top of it. The police were able to obtain only a most meagre description of her, but it was said they were in possession of certain clues that might lead to an early arrest.

At two minutes after 6 o'clock the front door office bell was rung and Mary Joyce, a maid employed by Dr. Glickstein, descended from her room on the top floor. As she opened the door she saw on the stoop a woman of medium height and weight, well dressed and apparently a patient who had no appointment but called on the chance the physician would see her.

"I'd like to see Dr. Glickstein," said the woman.

Miss Joyce admitted her to the hall and pointed toward the door of the reception room.

"If you will wait a moment—the doctor is busy," said the maid.

Waits in Reception Room.

"All right, I'll wait," the woman said, and she passed into the reception room and stood for a moment in the middle of it, calmly surveying it and looking from one to the other of the three patients there.

In the reception room at the time were Max Neuberger of 1453 Madison avenue, Manhattan, and Mrs. Annie Kaufman of 342 Chester street and Miss Annie Steiner of 413 Chester street, Brooklyn. From them the police learned what followed the woman's entrance into the house.

She stood for a full minute before Mrs. Neuberger, who was seated, noticed her. The doctor's door was open and a patient passed out toward the street door. The woman, holding her muff under her arm and keeping her right hand in its folds, started toward the door of the hall. Just at the moment Dr. Glickstein appeared at the door connecting the consulting room with the reception room. By his glance of recognition the three in the reception room believe he not only knew the strange woman, but was surprised to see her.

The woman nodded carelessly to the physician and held out her hand. She was smiling, it was said.

"So you're back from the country, I see," Dr. Glickstein was heard to remark as he took her hand.

"Yes," said the woman. "Back from the country and I'm glad."

She stepped through the doorway to the consulting room and the door snapped shut behind her. It was said she glared back as it closed and it is believed by the police that she was even then gauging her chances of escape.

In Room Only Three Minutes.

Neuberger and the two women and the maid, Mary Joyce, said that the strange woman was not in the consulting room for more than three minutes. While she was there not a sound was heard.

Then the door through which she had gone was suddenly opened. The woman, who by that time had aroused some degree of curiosity among the three patients, emerged and walked through the reception room without glancing right or left. She made straight for the door to the outside hall. At the moment she reached that door Dr. Glickstein staggered into the reception room from his office.

Events followed too quickly for the witnesses to remember exactly what hap-

TEXT OF PACIFIC AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. (Associated Press).—The draft of the four Power treaty on the Pacific islands, as announced to-day to the Arms Conference by Senator Lodge, is as follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean, have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America.	For the Commonwealth of Australia.
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India.	For India.
And for the Dominion of Canada.	For the Dominion of New Zealand.
For the President of the French Republic.	His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint conference, to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

ARTICLE II.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

ARTICLE III.

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

ARTICLE IV.

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

TWO-THIRDS VOTE IS ASSURED IN SENATE

Only Bitter Enders Hostile, General Sentiment Making Ratification Sure.

VIEW GIVEN BY LEADERS

Both Wilson and Harding Men Pleased With Agreement as Step Toward Peace.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10. (Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.)—There is every indication to-day that the new four Power Pacific treaty of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, which has been agreed upon at the conference on limitation of armaments, will be ratified by the Senate, but that favorable action will be delayed by the opposition of a small group of Senators on both the Republican and Democratic sides.

These Senators were among the "irreconcilables" in the successful fight against the Versailles treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations.

President Harding is not expected to submit the new treaty to the Senate until after the arms conference has finished its present work and agreed upon a plan for naval limitation, and perhaps a formula for dealing with the troublesome question of China. This will probably be in a week or ten days.

Two-thirds of the Senate are necessary to ratify the new treaty. The New York Herald canvassed the Senate to-day after the text of the new document had been made public and found the situation to be as follows:

All the so-called "middle of the road" Senators, who were also known as "mild reservationists" in the fight against the Wilson league, are thoroughly, enthusiastically satisfied with the four Power pact. They will all vote for its ratification.

Avoids League's Bad Features.

They say the new compact embodies all of the good features of the Wilson league, with none of its bad features, such as the creation of a super-government, the guaranty of territorial integrity, the resort to force and the entanglement of the United States in foreign squabbles, the world over.

The Democrats who supported the Wilson covenant intend for the most part to vote for ratification of the four Power compact. Publicly they say it is the Wilson league by another name, and restricted to a smaller part of the earth's surface. Privately they admit it has less "teeth" than the league covenant, but say it is the best that can be obtained from their point of view.

The Republican irreconcilables are

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NEW TREATY MAKES LLOYD GEORGE MORE EAGER TO VISIT U. S.

Hopes to Be in Washington for Glorious Culmination— England Joyful.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
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NEW YORK, Dec. 10. (Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 10.)—The Four-Power Treaty for the Pacific has been received here with unmistakable evidence of pleasure. THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed to-night by a close friend of Mr. Lloyd George that if home affairs can possibly be straightened out the Prime Minister will sail for Washington before Christmas in order that he may be in on what is now looked upon as a gloriously successful windup for the Washington meeting.

According to this informant no final decision has yet been reached even in the Prime Minister's own mind, but within the last few days tremendous pressure has been brought upon him to go to Washington, and certain steps were taken to-day in official circles indicating that he was seriously contemplating going there. It was added that nothing short of a complete and disastrous turning of the political tide in Great Britain will now halt the trip.

Granting the successful ratification of the Irish settlement, Mr. Lloyd George's friend says the supreme desire of the Prime Minister is to cross the Atlantic and answer in person the flood of congratulations that have poured in on him from America and consolidate by his own personal magnetism the opportunity of more perfect Anglo-American cooperation which the Irish settlement has brought about and to which the Pacific treaty has given tremendous impetus.

"Of course the Prime Minister has been urged to go all along, and he wanted to go, even to the point of several times having his bag packed," said his friend, "but the latest burst of enthusiasm has been a revelation to him—one that few men could deny."

Officially the situation is explained as follows: Parliament meets on Wednesday and probably will rise before the week has passed. The Prime Minister must meet Premier Briand of France on the 19th or 20th. Ireland probably will accept the treaty. Even if Ireland does not, a crisis will be delayed by the necessity for a plebiscite. Nothing else of political importance awaits Mr. Lloyd George until a big Liberal meeting, which he is to address on January 21.

He went to the Prime Minister's country house at Chequers to-day completely fagged out and with postcards from his physicians to take a holiday. They say he could get a week of rest coming back, with a week of change of scene in America, which would probably do him the greatest good. It is on this that persons in Downing street are basing their real hope that Mr. Lloyd George will go to America. They say he feels that the hour has come for cementing the feelings between the two countries by his personal explanation of what the Irish settlement means and what British hopes are as its result.

The Washington conference would be a secondary interest, according to these men, the Prime Minister merely confining himself to an endorsement of Mr. Balfour. Although it was impossible to reach any one in official position after the terms of the proposed four-Power treaty became public here to-night, it may be confidently stated in view of many previous expressions that this endorsement will be of the heartiest character, both officially and popularly.

Greenberg, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., overnight from New York. Perfect for rest and recuperation. Bookings, 1424—440.

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RATIFICATION WILL END ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT

American Acceptance Is Contingent Upon Japan's Assent to Reservation Relating to Mandated Islands.

MEMBERS ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO RENDER MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Brief and Frank International Document Conceals No Joker Nor Semblance to "Article X."—Way Cleared to Solve Asiatic Problems.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

By the most direct, brief and simple methods the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to-day swept aside the objectionable Anglo-Japanese alliance and pledged their governments to "respect" the rights of one another in the Pacific Ocean, and thereby remove a potential cause for future wars.

The announcement of the agreement was made under dramatic conditions before the delegates of the nine Powers participating in the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments and the discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific problems.

The new undertaking, which will supersede the Anglo-Japanese alliance, received the full approval of Great Britain, France and Japan. The acceptance of it by the United States is contingent upon the assent of Japan to reservations relating to the mandated islands in the Pacific with special reference to Yap.

Negotiations for complying with the demands of the United States for equal privileges in these mandated islands are progressing and practically concluded to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

China Sought Participation.

The new treaty was indorsed not only by the four Powers whose signatures will be finally attached to the document but by the representatives of Holland, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and China, although the latter country insisted until the last that it be included in the arrangement. The officials of this Government do not express the slightest doubt of the acceptance of the new treaty by the Senate, although they expect some opposition to it from the "irreconcilable" Republican group and a few Democratic Senators.

The acceptance of the new Pacific treaty by the officials of this Government, Great Britain, France and Japan is regarded by the delegates to the international conference as being of almost as great importance as the agreement over the limitation of naval armaments, which will be probably announced at the next public session of the conference, probably next week.

The Japanese Government cabled its full assent to the new four Power agreement effective to-day, but its decision as to naval ratios has not been forwarded, or at least has not been presented, a circumstance which naturally creates the suspicion that Japan has withheld it until a satisfactory substitute for the Anglo-Japanese treaty had been approved.

No 'Article X.' Concealed in It.

With the first definite move to clear up the international situation successfully negotiated delegates to the international conference believe that solutions for remaining problems will be speedily found. They admit, however, that there are many difficulties ahead, most or all of them relating to the future of China.

The agreement reached by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain and France imposes no obligation on this or any country that is not specifically set forth in the instrument itself. There is no "joker," hidden meaning or ulterior purpose concealed in the phrases of one of the briefest and simplest international instruments of its kind. That at least is the view of the officials of this country and its delegates in the conference. They say there is no "Article X." in it.

The outstanding feature of the agreement, of course, is the abandonment of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, against which this Government had set its face. The substitute agreement merely pledges the four signatories to respect the insular possessions and insular dominions of each other in the region of the Pacific Ocean; to frankly discuss differences before committing an aggressive act, and to remain in effect for ten years, when it may be terminated on twelve months notice.

Respects Constitutional Processes.

The treaty does not guarantee to "respect and preserve" the territories of the member nations as does the League of Nations. It does not obligate member nations to render military assistance to each other, as provided in the Versailles treaty. Furthermore, it respects the constitutional processes of each Government relating to declarations of war. There is to be no courts of review; instead there are to be conferences when there are disputes.

The treaty, while confined to the territorial possessions or dominions of the signatory countries, will exercise a restraining influence upon all nations holding possessions in the Pacific, as in the case of Holland.

A close study of the new treaty justifies American officials in declaring that none of its provisions pledges the United States to take any action that is not countenanced by the constitutional provisions of the American Government. It is therefore made clear that military participation in disputes between member powers will not be possible without the usual sanction of Congress.

The obligation undertaken by the parties to the treaty to respect each other's rights does not undertake to define these rights, which are held to be "not easy susceptible of determination in advance, but are easily discernible when specific issues arise."

Reservations on Mandated Islands.

The reservations referred to by Senator Lodge in presenting and explaining the treaty relate to the mandated islands in the Pacific, north and south of the equator, with special reference to Yap. Senator Lodge, in giving notice of these reservations, clearly stated that negotiations in regard to the mandated islands and the status of Yap are almost concluded. This statement is accepted to mean that Japan has assented to the terms of the reservations. The reasons that influenced this Government to stipulate reservations as a condition for signing the new treaty are well known. This Government has contended that as one of the victorious